

REPORT OF BATTLE IS TURNING POINT

Climax of Campaign in North-
ern France, Critic
Declares.

ALLIES FIGHT IN WATER

Germans Driven from Advantageous
Position by Unrelenting Battering
of Enemy's Big Guns.

By ANDREW BEAUMONT.
Northern France, Dec. 22.—Of all the
actions in Northern France and in
Flanders, the most successful during the
past week has been the battle of Neu-
port, where the French with the Belgian
troops, captured several important posi-
tions. The result is that there has been
an advance of the allies in all the im-
portant points in the north of France.
The battle of Neuport marks the turning
point in the operations in Flanders.
The Germans apparently wished to ob-
viate the attack by bombarding Oost-
Dunkerke and Coxyde, but the action of
their artillery evidently was only a
point intended to make an attack at the
position that the German army at this
point contemplated a movement en-
masse, which was far from a fact.
The position of the German army and
their defense was desperate. The set-
up of their batteries in the dunes and
concealed their machine guns, but the
allies resolutely made an attack at that
very point and the Germans were driven
from their positions along the right bank
of Neuport. This change of position is
of great importance. The little tidal
channel, in fact, cuts off a slice of land between
the Neuport Canal and Pasmchende
and the sea and the heavy batteries of the
Germans found natural protection.
The French troops took the position
at a point where they had to cross five
bridges, all of which were commanded
by the enemy.

Cannons Start Attack.

The attack began early last Tuesday
with a furious cannonade. The Germans
replied with a maximum discharge from
all their guns. The guns of the allies,
however, gradually proved their superior-
ity, the guns from the British ships firing
at the same time as the land batteries
in which the French "seventy-five"
predominate.

After an hour the German guns began
to slacken their fire. Eye witnesses de-
clare that several times they saw groups
of German soldiers blown bodily over the
dunes where they had been hiding.
When, at a signal, the batteries ceased
firing, the infantry made a sudden rush
across the bridges and drove the remain-
ing Germans out of the trenches.

The French troops were supported
by the Belgians on their right, who
rendered great assistance.

Three French aeroplanes flew con-
stantly over the enemy's lines. They were
of use not only over the land, but
over the sea, where they kept a
sharp lookout for the enemy's subma-
rines, several of which were sighted
and which the torpedo destroyers
chased away.

Bethune Cleared of Foe.

The day was one of the most suc-
cessful recorded for the allies thus far.
The Germans had turned a number
of farmhouses of the district into ver-
itable citadels, but were driven out of
them.
As if to avenge themselves, German
aeroplanes immediately began scouring
the district for the heavy bombers upon
them. These machines have again be-
come a familiar feature of the sky around
Calais and Dunkirk.

HOBSON BILL LOSES IN HOUSE BY FIVE VOTES

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

lunchroom. So, he would end on the "fine
line" and so he munched a sandwich
and drank in "Jim" Mann's arguments
at the same time. When dinner time
rolled around, the speaker, Mann, had
a few slices of bread were laid on his
desk. In his speech, Mr. Hobson flayed the
liquor traffic. He portrayed what he de-
scribed as the danger of the liquor
on the brain, a habit forming drug whose
effects were deadly. He said, today number
5,000,000 people.

Tells Ravages of Liquor.

"It blights the lives of people before
they are born," shouted Mr. Hobson.
"Starting at twenty, a young man as a
total abstainer will live to be sixty-five;
as a moderate drinker, he will die at
fifty-one. Do not talk to me about tem-
perance when it will cut fourteen and a
half years out of the life of the average
man, though he never gets drunk in his
life. It will cause the heavy drinker to
die at thirty-five, cutting thirty years
out of his life. To be simply a moderate
drinker, to drink but once a day beer or
wine, will quadruple in the family the
chance of miscarriage for the mother,
will increase yearly 100 per cent the num-
ber of children that will die in the first
year of infancy, and will cause the heavy
drinking parents to die at the rate of
from four to five times as many as those
of abstaining parents in the ages where
they ought to be protected. Alcohol ac-
tually kills 700,000 American citizens every
year.

"This resolution places squarely before
Congress the greatest question and the
most difficult problem that has confronted
Congress and the American people since
slavery. This is the greatest question
in the life history of the human
species, actually determining more than
all other questions combined the perpe-
tuation of any civilization. Fourteen
million Americans are State-wide dry and
five more are expected to become State-
wide dry in 1915. Today 56 per cent of
all the people of the United States live
under prohibition law enacted by their
own majority votes. Of all the area of
continental United States 70 per cent is
now dry territory. No one need talk
about a minority of the people trying to
dictate to a majority. A majority of the
people of the United States are dry to-
day. This majority, on the whole, repre-
sents, though not exclusively, the con-
science, the religion, moral uplift forces
of the whole nation.

Underwood Wants Revenue.

Representative Underwood, Democratic
leader, discussed the question from an
economic standpoint. He said prohibition
would cost the American people a total
of \$25,000,000 a year in the way of
lost revenue.

"If there was anything to be gained by
sacrificing all this revenue it would be
no question," said Mr. Underwood. "To
sacrifice all of it for a shadow is another
question."

Speaking for prohibition, Representative
Campbell declared the menace of the
evil sought to be corrected was generally
recognized. He referred to a speech

made by Emperor William to his troops
in 1907, in which he adjured them to avoid
the use of intoxicating liquors. He also
recalled that at the beginning of the
present war the Kaiser of Russia issued a
ukase prohibiting traffic in alcoholic
liquors. He said that most of the pov-
erty, pauperism, insanity, divorces and
other evils traceable to the use of al-
coholic stimulants.

Representative Heflin, of Alabama,
spoke in opposition. He declared himself
an ardent defender of the "decent
drinking" habit. He asserted that the
traffic should be entrusted to the States.
Mr. Heflin brought down the House
as he told of the missionary work in
the temperance field.

"I helped to down whisky in many
counties of Alabama," he said. "I have
in as many of laughter swept the cham-
ber. Heflin refused to see anything funny
about his statement and glared at those
who did."

Representative Bartholdt, of Missouri,
a German-American, implacable foe of
prohibition, declared that the "decent
drinking" habit was the result of poverty,
murders, and other evils were traceable to
the use of alcohol. Jealousy had more to do
with the murders than the "decent
drinking," according to Mr. Bartholdt.

Kelly Attacks Saloons.
A bitter attack was made on the
liquor interests by Representative
Kelly, of Pennsylvania, a Progressive.
"Congress," he asserted, "should pass
this resolution, because it places the
liquor question where it belongs—
squarely before the people. Personal
liberty is the law of the land, and the
strongest overcomes the weak."

Representative Garrett, of Texas,
who is one of the members of the "decent
drinking" State to argue for prohibition,
scolded at the argument that the Hobson
resolution would confiscate millions of
dollars worth of property.
"You," said he, addressing the North-
western members, "took our negroes away
from us at the time of the war. That
was the face of a woman, or gladness
do not see why any one should object
to the confiscation of saloon property."

"Liquor never brought a smile or joy
to the face of a child," exclaimed Rep-
resentative Decker, of Missouri.
Representative Gallivan, of Massachu-
setts, objected to the placards, which
Hobson had set up in the House, telling
of the woes and damage wrought by
alcohol. Mr. Gallivan had discovered a
number of dollars worth of property.
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at a point where they had to cross five
bridges, all of which were commanded
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with a furious cannonade. The Germans
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ity, the guns from the British ships firing
at the same time as the land batteries
in which the French "seventy-five"
predominate.

Two Chinamen Nabbed IN BIG OPIUM RAIDS

Moy Wi and Moy Sing Arrested by
Revenue Officers and Police.

Hearing Saturday.

Complete opium outfits were con-
fiscated and two Chinamen arrested yester-
day in raids made by United States reve-
nue agents and the police.

The raids were conducted under au-
thority of search warrants issued by
United States Commissioner Isaac Hitt,
and were simultaneous, at noon.

Revenue Agent W. H. Collier, Special
Employee W. D. Allen, Capt. Charles
Peck, and the First precinct, Detective
Jule Simpson and Harry Cole, of the
First precinct; Detective Edward Kelly,
of police headquarters, and Detective
Harry Evans formed a raiding party
which swooped down upon Moy Wi at
315 Ninth street northwest. Wi was ar-
rested and sent to jail to await a hear-
ing Saturday morning before Commis-
sioner Hitt.

While the raid on Ninth street was
being made, Capt. G. H. Williams, Sgt.
M. E. Fung, Detective Ray Kleindienst,
Pharmacy Inspector Robert Saunders,
and Policemen L. E. Allen, and R. O.
Reid, aided by Deputy Revenue Collec-
tor E. A. Feinstein and F. S. Merklein
got busy in the Fourth police precinct,
and arrested Moy Sing at 208 Fourth-
and-a-half street northwest. William W.
Stewart put up \$1,000 bond for Sing's
appearance before Commissioner Hitt on
Saturday morning.

Arrested James M. Proctor has been
retained by the two Chinamen.
Commissioner Hitt said last night he
believed there are great quantities of
opium in the city, and that the police
under floors of Chinatown.

The assertion of The Washington
Herald that great quantities of opium,
morphine and other drugs are being
sold in the District conclusively has
been proven by recent activity on the
part of the police and the revenue of-
ficers.

MISSIONARY WEDS FOREIGNER.

Ernest M. Trummer Marries Argenti-
ne Woman After Romance.

A romance which began in Buenos
Ayres, Argentina, five years ago had
its culmination in the Takoma Park
Seventh Day Adventist Church Monday
night, when Ernest Max Trummer, mis-
sionary to Argentina, was married to
Miss Maria Noema Fontana, native of
that country.

Miss Fontana is the daughter of Jose
A. Fontana, retired flour manufacturer
and large land owner of Buenos Ayres.
Mr. Trummer went to Argentina from
Washington soon after the quadrennial
session of the General or World Con-
ference held at Takoma Park in the
spring of 1909.

Soon after meeting Miss Fontana
their acquaintance began. After a year
and a half ago she came to Washing-
ton to enter the Foreign Missionary
Seminary in Takoma Park and also to
teach music. She had her country
training in the Conservatory of Music
in Buenos Ayres. The couple continued
their courtship, and last August Mr.
Trummer returned to the country.

Since then he, too, has been taking a
course at the Washington Missionary
College, formerly the seminary.
The ceremony was performed by El-
der W. A. Spicer, secretary of the for-
eign missionary board of the Seventh-
day Adventist Church, and was the
first wedding in the Washington Sanatorium, was
man and Miss Millie Sauerwein was
bridesmaid. The bride was given in
marriage to the Rev. N. Z. Town, who
spent eight years as missionary in Ar-
gentina.

It was the original intention of Mr.
Trummer to marry his bride in his
hometown, but the war caused him to
change his plans. The couple will con-
tinue their term in college and return
to Buenos Ayres next May or June.
Mr. Trummer now has two brothers at
the front in the German army.

T. A. Junkin Quits Railway.
New York, Dec. 22.—The resigna-
tion of T. A. Junkin, general manager of
the Atchafalaya, Toledo and Santa Fe, a po-
sition he has held for twenty-one years,
Mr. Junkin expects to devote his time
to special work and travel.

PESTILENCE IN GERMANS' WAKE

Russian Clean-up North of
Vistula Complete, Fortes-
cue Says.

PLAN POLISH UPRISING

Kaiser's Soldiers Drugged with Ether
Solution Before Battle, Mil-
itary Critic Declares.

London, Dec. 22.—The Daily Telegraph
publishes the following dispatch from
Gratzen, Poland, at Warsaw:

"First-hand reports come in daily of
the clean-up of Russian troops of the
invading enemy north of the Vistula.
Cossacks and regular cavalry scour the
country from Miawa rounding up strag-
gling detachments of the demoralized
foe. But the country is a waste. The
path of the Germans is a path of pesti-
lence. Wherever they pass they pillage,
burn, rape and murder.

Their rage is unappeasable against the
Poles because of their loyalty to Russia.
It is known that Germany planned a
revolution in Poland, timed to break out
when the German troops crossed the bor-
der the first time. The plan never ma-
terialized. Poland remained firm in her
alliance. The nation pays dearly for
its loyalty.

With their fields barren and their homes
plies of cinders, yet the Poles continue
to fight bravely, for they have faith in
the word of the grand duke and hope
when the war is ended to be free to live
in their ancient faith and language.

Germans Taking Chances.

The Germans will make the same
type of attack against Warsaw from
the direction of the Bura River that
they made against Calais, across the
Tser. Six new German army corps
were sent out.

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these rivers. A strategic retirement to
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ried forward. This means that the enemy
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shirt sleeves they looked like an army
of ghosts appearing out of the blackness.
The prisoners state that they were made
to advance in their shirt sleeves by the
officer, who said that if they were vic-
torious their coats and overcoats would
be carried to them, but that if they fail-
ed they would no longer need overcoats.

Fire Alarms Increase by 87.

During November 137 fire alarms
were sounded, an increase of 87 over the
preceding month, according to the
monthly report of Fire Chief Frank
Wagner yesterday. The increase was
due to the burning of brush, grass,
leaves, and woods. Fifty-nine of the
alarms came through the boxes and 123
were taken over telephone. The total
estimated loss was \$23,515.

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THAW MAY CHEAT N. Y. FOR YEAR

New Fight Is Planned to
Prevent His Return
to State.

HABEAS CORPUS ACTION

Man Who Helped Free Matteawan
Prisoner Receives Check
for \$500.

New York, Dec. 22.—A new fight to pre-
vent Harry Thaw's return to New York
from New Hampshire is planned, and
while there is little hope of ultimate vic-
tory, it is admitted on all sides that it
may delay his return for a year or more.
The Supreme Court cannot order a
State to extradite a prisoner. That is
purely a State function. Thaw is now in
the custody of the Federal government,
in the hands of Holman Drew, agent of
the Federal court. At the instant when,
in obedience to the decree of the Su-
preme Court, Drew hands Thaw over to
Fred Hornbeck, extradition agent for
New York, the jurisdiction of the Federal
Court ends.

It is at this point that the new Thaw
fight is to begin. A writ of habeas cor-
pus will be served on Hornbeck, if possi-
ble, demanding that he produce Thaw
before a New Hampshire court and show
cause why he is detained.

Beacon, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Harry Thaw
today sent a check for \$500 to Howard H.
Barnum, the attendant who opened the
gate at the Matteawan Asylum when he
escaped. Barnum was imprisoned at the
time, but not indicted, and was released.
Unable to get work because of the noto-
riety of the Thaw case, Barnum has suf-
fered greatly.

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principal line will be in the rear of the
these rivers. A strategic retirement to
this line is now in progress and is being
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man reserves are now thrown into the
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ried forward. This means that the enemy
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did at Neuport. At night the Germans
attacked without their coats. Coming in
shirt sleeves they looked like an army
of ghosts appearing out of the blackness.
The prisoners state that they were made
to advance in their shirt sleeves by the
officer, who said that if they were vic-
torious their coats and overcoats would
be carried to them, but that if they fail-
ed they would no longer need overcoats.

It is suspected that the first line of
Germans are drugged before they go
into action, probably with ether in solu-
tion. As evidence that the wounded take
ether is the difficulty of bringing them
under an anesthetic for operating.

Among the German wounded prisoners
many state that they had been fighting
in Belgium two weeks before. There is
no doubt that a torrent of troops was
poured into Poland during the first two
weeks of December. It is estimated that
the enemy has upwards of thirty corps
in Poland and Galicia; of these he main
body is now converging on Warsaw,
making a desperate effort to smash
through on two lines of railroad.

By suffering enormous losses they have
managed to crowd through to Lowicz.

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